

REPLIES TO RIDSELL

STATE TREASURER HAS FILED ANSWER IN SUIT.

NEWS OF THE STATE HOUSE

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources at State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. State Treasurer Hall has filed in the supreme court his answer to the alternative writ of mandamus asked for by Fire Commissioner Ridgell in the suit brought by the latter some days ago to compel the treasurer to countersign and pay Ridgell's salary and expense warrants for the month of September, amounting to \$201.21. The names of H. H. Wilson and G. W. Berge are appended to it as attorneys for Mr. Hall.

The treasurer admits that the warrants were duly issued and presented, and that they are in regular form; also that there is due Mr. Ridgell the sums named. He likewise acknowledges that he refused and still refuses to countersign or pay them, notwithstanding that he has in his hands \$6,000 collected as a special tax from fire insurance companies for the support of the fire commission, as provided by law.

It is declared, however, that the treasurer and his bondsmen are liable for the safekeeping of state funds, and that he has no authority to pay out money except when it is specifically appropriated by the legislature. In the fire commissioner's case, says the treasurer's pleading, the legislature of 1915 made no appropriation, and therefore he is without authority to pay the warrants.

To Receive Benefit of New Law. George Post, an inmate of the state penitentiary, has been granted a diminution of sentence, in addition to the regular "good time" allowance. The additional allowance which was granted by the state board of control upon recommendation of Warden Fenton, is one-twelfth of the time served and to be served by him, beginning July 8, 1916, until paroled.

Post is the first man to receive the benefit of H. R. 510, laws of Nebraska, 1915, an act providing for diminution of sentence for good conduct as a trusty. The board, in its order, stated that Post had been employed outside the prison enclosure for several months past and has manifested good conduct, cheerful compliance with rules, diligence in work and fidelity to trust. By this order of the board, a reward for good conduct, Post's sentence is considerably reduced. The ordinary good time allowance would have made his maximum sentence expire February 3, 1920. The working of the additional "good time" will allow his release October 25 instead of November 10.

Will Enforce the Law. Labor Commissioner Coffey is preparing blanks to be used in enforcing the employment agency regulation law passed by the last legislature. This law was passed for the regulation of private employment agencies, requiring them to take out a license from the labor commissioner's office and pay a fee of \$60 a year. Teachers' agencies are required to pay a fee of \$10 a year. Each agency is required to file a bond for \$2,000 to insure compliance with the law. The labor commissioner is empowered to make investigations with full inquisitorial powers. Each agency must keep a record showing the names of all persons for whom employment is secured and the fees charged them. A receipt must be issued to each person paying a fee, and must show what service was rendered. Carbon copies of all receipts must be furnished to the labor commissioner and agencies must report monthly to him.

Want "Father's Day" Observed. Mother will have no more monopoly on remembrances if a movement started at Hastings and referred to Governor Morehead for initiation is carried on as its projectors suggest. They want a "Father's Day" set aside by the governor, and they ask that the observance be quite as formal as the day dedicated to the other side of the family.

State Superintendent Thomas has received applications for the inspection of 149 co-operative rural schools. He believes applications will be made by 300. From 2,000 to 3,000 pupils will thus have the advantage of a high school training. These schools are paying good salaries to teachers, from \$60 to \$100 a month, and half a dozen have built residences for teachers. Twenty-four schools have asked for approval of their courses in agriculture. Approved schools will receive from \$200 to \$500 a year out of a total appropriation of \$30,000.

Food Commission Resumes Activities. Food inspection and all activities of the food and oil commission are to be renewed following the decision of Governor Morehead to allow his deputy, Clarence Harman, to pay all departmental expenses before turning over the balance of funds to the state treasurer. This will successfully evade the ruling of Treasurer Hall that no expenses of this department were to be paid because the legislature failed to make a specific appropriation of money for the department's maintenance.

Afternoon Dress for the Little Girl



A design in a dress and coat for a little girl, which may be successfully made up in any sort of material is shown here. As pictured the dress is of Irish poplin with a border of ottoman silk in a wide bias band about the bottom of the skirt, and a jacket of the same silk as the band. But the model is just as well adapted to many of the new cotton fabrics. It might be developed in cotton gaberdine for the dress, and cotton corduroy for the jacket, in any of the light, staple colors that these new fabrics are made in.

As shown in the picture the skirt is set on to a belt of the poplin which is also the belt of the plain bodice. The bodice has a small yoke, opening at the neck in a shallow "V" and finished with little, buttonholed scallops. The coat is cut with long shoulders and short sleeves and is lined with the poplin. This is used also for the turnback cuffs and collar and appears in a piping about the edges of the little garment. Small pink frogs form the single fastening. A girdle is worn with the dress.

Among other pretty models for the little miss are full skirts of plaid material confined at the waist with several rows of shirring and set onto a plain belt of the plaid. Wide suspenders made also of the plaid material are set onto the belt. Such skirts are finished with a plain, three-inch hem and are only moderately wide. They are worn over thin blouses made of batiste or organdie or other sheer material. Short top coats or jackets of plain woolen goods, matching the dominant color in the plaid skirt, are worn with them. Together they make a smart looking outfit for the little girl.

Showing the Direction of the Millinery Wind



Here are two pretty dress hats which show which way the millinery wind blows. As to trimming it points to simplicity, but as to shape it continues to blow "every which way." In materials hatters' plush, velours and combinations of velvet with other materials are in steady demand and such combinations appear in these two hats.

At the top the picturesque shape is of velvet and plush, the velvet appearing on the upper brim and in a wide flange against the plush facing. The top crown is of velvet. A wide, handsome faille ribbon is laid in folds about the side crown and the ends are joined at the right of the front. Here an odd feather ornament is posed at an equally odd angle. Sprays of fine feathers, which look like frost-covered twigs, spring from a big cabochon of feathers and dance in every breeze that blows. At the left a ball and tassel of silk, fastened against the crown, give this model more than the usual allowance of ornament.

The brim in this shape is very irregular and the crown is eccentric in shape but both are made on good and becoming lines. Such shapes are not universally becoming, but when they do suit the face, they seem made especially for the wearers.

Below is a French sailor with the brim widened at the left front, which is an indication of the privilege accorded to brim by the mode. They do all sorts of unexpected things. The brim is of hatters' plush faced with velvet and has a narrow velvet binding. The top crown is soft and of velvet.

This hat, becoming to almost every face, has a band of the new, brilliant flitter-jet about the side crown. The sequins are small and set very thick, overlapping one another in a mass of brilliant scales. Two long "feelers" spring from a small oblong body of the flitter-jet, the little sequins or spangles extending a little way on each one. Two of the odd, stiff ornaments are set at the back—one on each side of it. The hat would be prettier without these, and measured by the season's standards would be simply trimmed.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

HIS LAST TRIP IN SEARCH OF MINE

Venerable Prospector Says If He Doesn't Find It This Time He Will Give It Up.

New Westminster, B. C.—Wilbur Armstrong, a Washington prospector of seventy-two, plunged into the mountains of the Pitt range recently on his tenth trip in search of Slumagh's mine. For ten years Armstrong has made this pilgrimage every summer, but this, he says, will be the last if it proves as barren as the others.

Armstrong is not the only man who has headed search parties in the attempt to locate this hidden treasure, whose location is asserted to be within twenty miles of the head of Pitt lake, yet which has been discovered by but one man, who is now dead.



Tenth Trip in Search of Mine.

since Slumagh, the Indian after whom it is named, was hanged in the jail yard at New Westminster in 1891.

Walter Jackson, the second discoverer, panned out thousands of dollars' worth of gold in a few days when he located it in 1901. Burying the main part of his treasure, he came out with dust and nuggets to the value of \$8,000, intending to return and stake claims at his leisure. But he fell sick and, being about to die, bequeathed him of Andrew Hall, who had grubstaked him at Guyton many years before. He wrote to Hall and drew a chart. Hall finding himself in need of money in the Yukon sold the letter and chart to a cousin of Armstrong, to whom the documents finally came.

Jackson's description of his find, which is in a creek in a canyon to which there is no outlet except by an underground channel, says in part:

"In going upstream I found a place where the bedrock was bare, and you will hardly believe me when I tell you the bedrock was yellow with gold. In a few days I gathered thousands, and there was thousands more in sight. Some of the nuggets were as big as walnuts. . . . I saw there were millions practically on the surface. I buried part of the gold under a tent-shaped rock with a mark cut on the face."

SETTLE FEUD WITH KNIVES

McKelveys and Bennetts "Even Up" in Desperate Fight on a Lonely Island.

Birmingham, Ala.—On a lonely little island in the Flint river, near Huntsville, five men, two on one side and three on the other, fought a desperate battle with knives recently, the two overcoming the three and leaving them, mortally wounded, on the island.

The fight was the culmination of a feud of long standing between the McKelveys and the Bennetts. The two McKelvey brothers met Rube Bennett and his two sons on the island and the fighting began at once. Back and forth the men fought, grappling, stabbing and slashing until the rocks for yards around were dyed with blood. The struggle lasted several minutes. The McKelveys left the scene only after their opponents had fallen. Both were seriously wounded.

WIFE ACTS AS BARKEEPER

Husband, in Divorce Suit, Declares He Was Grossly Overcharged for Drinks.

Rushville, Ind.—What is believed to be the highest price ever paid for one drink of whiskey was paid here by August Ebbing to his wife. The drink cost him \$15, according to the testimony he offered in his divorce suit.

Ebbing said he usually bought three or four quarts of whisky at one time, but that as soon as he entered the house his wife took charge of his supply and became his official barkeeper.

Most of his drinks cost \$5, he said, but \$10 and \$15 for a drink he often paid without protest.

Suitor's Sandwich Killed Dog.

Sandusky, O.—Mrs. Jeanette Casey, a widow, told the police that a suitor had given her a sandwich, of which she was so suspicious she fed it to her dog. The animal died. She refused when questioned, to disclose the name of the man, and the police abandoned their investigation.

Some Drop.
"When a person once gets started on the downward path he rarely ever stops until he strikes the bottom," said the speaker who was pleading for moral uplift.

"That's right," interrupted a member of his audience, who was swathed in bandages and who walked with a crutch. "I know from experience."

"Ah!" exclaimed the speaker, "here is an example of my assertion. Pray, my good man, would you tell me what was the cause of your downfall?"

"Really, I don't know," was the reply. "It might have been trouble with my carburetor or my gasoline may have run out. All I know is that my engine stopped on me 4,000 feet above the clouds."

Planned to Reciprocate.
"Well, what can I do for you, Sam?" asked Jones as the colored waiter who usually served him at the restaurant entered the office.

"I got a chance to change mah position, boss. Kin yo' say a good word fo' me? Say I've hones' an' sich?"

"I know, of course, that you're a good waiter, Sam, but how do I know you're honest?"

"Well, jes' say yo' think I've hones' dat'll do."

"All right, Sam; anything to oblige you."

"Thank yo', boss, thank yo' very much. When yo' come ovah tomorrow be sure to sit at mah table. I'll give yo' a short check."—Pathfinder.

A Record.
"I hear Mr. and Mrs. Nagger have agreed to separate."

"Glad to hear it. That's the first thing they've ever agreed on since they got married."

Trouble Ahead.
"I met Newrick today. He says he's sending his daughter to a finishing school."

"I can see his finish when she gets back."

A Friendly Tip.
Foggs—I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?

Boggs—I don't know—unless it's because they are in a weak place.

Proof.
"Can you keep a secret, Perdita?"

"Of course I can. I once kept a secret for two whole days!"

WOULDN'T WORK THAT TIME

For Once It Was a Cinch That Sign, Ordinarily Infallible, Was Doomed to Failure.

The talk topic turned to signs, tokens and things like that the other afternoon, when Congressman Henry T. Heigensen of North Dakota contributed the following anecdote:

One day Jones was rambling along the boulevard, when he was hailed by his friend Smith. While talking about war, crops and mosquitoes, Jones noticed that Smith continually rubbed the palm of his hand.

"What in the world is the matter with your hand?" he finally demanded. "You have been rubbing and scratching it ever since we stopped here."

"The palm itches like blazes," answered Jones. "They say that it is a sure sign that you are about to get some money."

"Um!" thoughtfully returned Smith, as a great light suddenly dawned upon him. "Here is where you get wise to the fact that there is nothing in signs. I haven't a dollar to spare."

Gambler's Superstitions.

The tiger is the god of the gambler in China, and a tiger's tooth is regarded as a talisman for good luck in speculation and in games of chance, while the claws and whiskers are worn as love charms, and for success and good fortune generally.

Pigs are also considered lucky, and pig-bringers in the shape of little pigs made of gold and silver are worn to attract fortune's favors; but the black cat, which, in our own country, is regarded as a mascot, is not favored by the Chinese, who believe it to be a harbinger of poverty, misfortune and sickness.

Just So.

"I saw a professor of magic remove thirty yards of ribbon, fourteen plumes and seven buckles from a hat."

"Enough material to trim it nicely," commented the party of the feminine part.

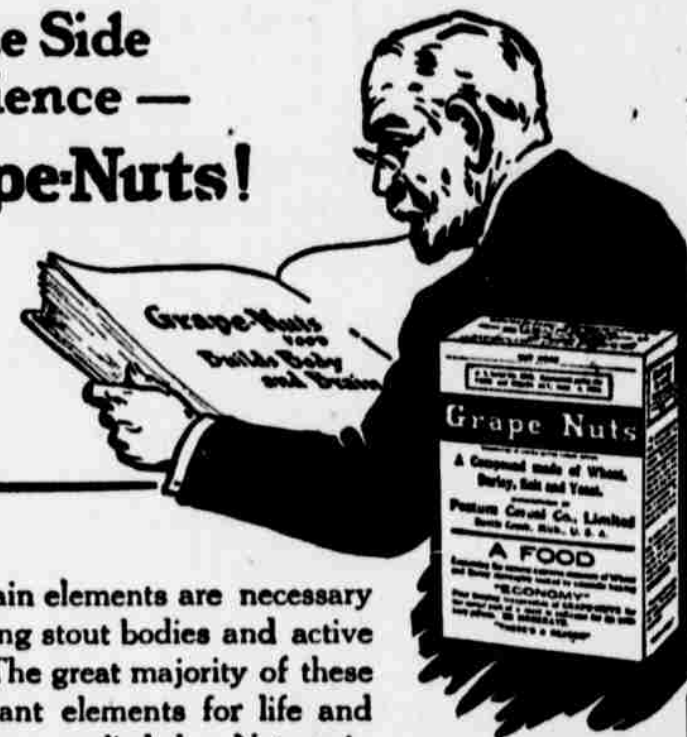
Described.

"Pa, what's a diplomat?"

"In times of peace he's a social ornament; in times of war a trouble-maker."

Clothes make the actress and the lack of them makes the chorus girl.

On the Side of Science — Grape-Nuts!



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